

Following table will exhibit the location of cases committed on Oahu—

Districts.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Honolulu,	1461	1369	2171
Ewa,	107	55	31
Waimanalo,	3	14	35
Wailua,	31	12	19
Koolauloa,	62	31	9
Koolapoko,	18	21	25

Totals, 1682 1502 2290
The amount of fines and costs actually paid, in the several districts of Oahu, will appear by the following table:

Districts.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Honolulu,	\$10,292.50	\$10,138.00	\$15,199.54
Ewa,	1,524.74	1,860.08	1,045.24
Waimanalo,	123.46	437.00	356.00
Wailua,	197.24	358.50	409.98
Koolauloa,	328.50	168.24	208.50
Koolapoko,	706.00	387.00	371.50

Totals, \$13,172.44 \$12,549.72 \$17,530.76
For suggestions relating to the subjects of appeals, drunkenness and fast riding, I would respectfully refer you to the report of the district attorney hereto appended.

KAUAI AND NIHAU.
From the report of Godfrey Rhodes, Esq., the crown attorney for this district, it appears that the number of cases tried at Kauai and Nihaui during 1854, is precisely the same as that for 1853, namely, 224, while the convictions are 169, being an increase of 10 over those 1853. For a comparative view of the convictions in this district during the past three years, I beg to refer you to the table below:

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Convictions,	143	150	169

A specific and comparative view of all the convictions on Kauai and Nihaui during the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, will be found in the following table:

OFFENSES.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Larceny,	18	16	26
Burglary,	2	2	6
Perjury,	2	2	2
Riot,	2	2	2
Assault and Battery,	11	14	18
Quarrelling,	11	15	18
Adultery and Fornication,	55	47	50
Drunkenness,	6	6	21
Drinking Awa,	6	16	4
Selling Awa,	6	16	4
Gambling,	6	16	4
Profanity,	6	16	4
Breaking the Sabbath,	2	16	18
All other offenses,	49	15	16

Totals, 143 150 169
For further information from the fourth judicial district, I beg to refer you to the report of Mr. Rhodes hereto appended. Mr. Rhodes is a faithful, vigilant officer; and allow me again to suggest, that his present salary of \$200 per annum is quite inadequate to the duties and responsibilities of his post.

Comparative view of Convictions, for all offenses throughout the Group, during the last three years.

OFFENSES.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Manslaughter,	1	1	5
Burglary,	2	2	6
Perjury,	2	2	2
Riot,	2	2	2
Assault and Battery,	11	14	18
Quarrelling,	11	15	18
Adultery and Fornication,	55	47	50
Drunkenness,	6	6	21
Drinking Awa,	6	16	4
Selling Awa,	6	16	4
Gambling,	6	16	4
Profanity,	6	16	4
Breaking the Sabbath,	2	16	18
All other offenses,	49	15	16

Totals, 143 150 169
A reference to the above table shows an increase of offenses in the islands during the year 1854, but this is owing to the additional number of convictions for drunkenness and fast riding in Honolulu. On all the islands but Oahu and Kauai, there has been a decrease of offenses, and on the latter an increase of only ten.

The civil cases tried and decided during the year 1854, have materially diminished, owing to the falling off in the court of Probate.

The applications for divorces have also diminished, while the number granted has been increased, as will appear by the following table.

No. of Applications.	Denied.	Granted.
1853	364	333
1854	240	153

The appropriation of \$1200 made by the last legislature for an additional clerk of the supreme court, has not been used, but I think it should be continued, as Mr. Barnard, the present clerk, is taxed beyond his strength, and future emergencies may require it.

I would also recommend a continuance of the appropriation of \$500 per annum for government law library.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. LEE.

The Maine Liquor Law
Passed the house of Assembly of the California legislature on the 26th of March, by a vote of 37 to 16. It is thought it will be killed in the Senate, on account of certain unconstitutional provisions said to be contained in the bill.

A correspondent in the Herald of that date pathetically closes a communication on the subject of the law, "It can do our young state no good—if passed just now, it might injure it to ruin!" This is patriotism "under difficulties" with a vengeance. Let the patient struggle with the disease a few years more, and then apply the remedy, if he be not dead already.

From Tahiti.
We have received a long communication from Capt. Spencer Pratt, master of the Bark D. M. Hall, of Fall River, Mass. touching the matter of the John Land, and in reply to a memorandum furnished us by Capt. Bryant of the Gideon Howland, published in the Polynesian of Jan. 27th. It came in too late for this issue, but as we promised Capt. Pratt the use of our columns for any explanations he might choose to make, we shall endeavor to find room for his communication in our next.

Some remarks of Capt. Pratt in regard to editors, it will be unnecessary to inform our readers are very amusing. But as they arise from ignorance of what editors are, they may be excused by our readers on that score. We trust they will be. We have been hugely pleased with them—they are so preposterous.

The Banking House of Page Bacon & Co. of San Francisco were to resume payment on the 29th ult. the day on which the E. L. Frost sailed. We are glad to know that this house has weathered the storm, and justified the good opinion its many friends had of its soundness and ability.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

It is gratifying to observe with what progress the business of the session is being dispatched, and how little delay there is in pushing bills through.

By referring to our report of the proceedings in another place, it will be observed that many important subjects have been before the two houses, among which none are of greater moment than the act re-modeling the Dep. of Public Instruction, and adding, as it is believed it will, to the efficiency of that branch of government work. It in effect relieves the head of that department from any concern in the general business of the government, and leaves him at liberty to devote all his time and energies to his appropriate work. This is quite proper, and a change long ago suggested by the minister himself. If it work well, its result will be apparent, after a fair trial; if not, the friends of education in the government and legislature will devise some other mode of carrying on the work of education, which is now an indispensable necessity to this christian people.

The act of the Minister of Finance in relation to the rate of interest;—or in other words, a usury law,—is another excellent measure we hope to see adopted.

Mr. Davis' wine bill is another measure, considered of importance by all wine drinkers; the rejection or passage of which we regard as of very little consequence. We have always doubted the adaptation of our tropical climate, with attending circumstances, to the profitable cultivation of the grape; and we imagine the financial question will have more to do with the business than the granting or withholding a license. The bill introduced by Mr. Davis,—with some alterations easily made,—is about as good an act as the subject admits of. It guards against selling to natives, and the manufacture of brandy, rum or any thing else stronger than 30 per cent. of alcohol. Of course evasions of such a law would occur, and much evil result from the license; while we do not believe a corresponding good would result to the country, or the persons interested. In fact, we are not aware of any good that has ever resulted from the manufacture of intoxicating drinks, to be used as a beverage. All the dollars in the Pacific could not begin to recompense a community for the introduction of a moral evil, like that of drunkenness, among its members. And any thing having this tendency, or which may result in leading many youth to contract a habit so demoralizing a nature, we should not vote for in the legislature. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

Many other matters have been introduced into the legislature, but we must refer to the report for a notice of them. Our space is all filled.

Naval.
H. B. M.'s screw corvette Baisk, 13 guns, Capt. Curtis, arrived at this port from Callao, on the 14th inst. On the 16th she got up steam and towed the Dido out, which has gone to blockade Petropolski.

On the 17th H. B. M.'s Frigate Alceste, 50, arrived from Callao, and came to anchor outside. She sailed again yesterday the 20th, destination not publicly known.

The Frigate President, Admiral Bruce, sailed on Wednesday morning, and the Baisk in the afternoon of the same day, bound to the northward.

Ships, Shipping, &c.
The steamer City of Norfolk arrived at San Francisco, on the 19th March, 20 days hence.

The schr. RESTLESS arrived on the 23d, in 17 days from Honolulu; and the T. H. ALLEN on the 24th in 18 days. The RESTLESS was to sail from S. F. on her return hither the 7th inst., so that she is now 14 days out and may be looked for hourly with a week's later news, but no mail.

The steamer SEA BIRD sailed on the 16th inst. for San Francisco, where she will be employed for the future, or until required for the coasting trade here.

The next regular packet in the Despatch Line is the YAGRE, to sail to-day for San Francisco, to be followed by the new clipper bark YANKEE, recently arrived from New London, where she was built expressly for this line, which vessel has first-rate accommodations for passengers.

The clipper ship JOHN GILPIN is advertised in Boston to sail early in March for Honolulu. The ship Polynesian had sailed for San Francisco, and does not come to the islands, as advertised in February.

The British ship PONS AELII, Morrish, arrived on the 17th, in 204 days from Liverpool, via Valparaiso.

More Frauds.
By the following extracts from the New Bedford Shipping List of Feb. 27th, it appears that the forgeries alluded to in our paper of the 14th, have begun to be discovered, by the presentation of the drafts, and their refusal in New Bedford. It is a villainous business scheme, and very properly characterized as a scheme of "forgery and plunder."

FORGED DRAFTS FROM HONOLULU.—We understand that there can no longer be any doubt as to the character of drafts of these which have lately been presented to our merchants for acceptance, and supposed to be counterfeit. Five such drafts, all drawn at Honolulu, amounting to the sum of eight thousand and seven hundred dollars, have been proved counterfeit, beyond doubt. Although all drawn in favor of different persons, they are filled up, with the exception of the payee's name, by the same individual. Two of the five have been protested at Honolulu, and the others are under protest. It may be that a thorough examination, which all who have paid drafts of this character will no doubt make, will add to the number of those who have suffered from this daring scheme of forgery and plunder. Our merchants being now on their guard, little apprehension need be felt of further loss, but prompt, energetic measures should at once be taken to bring to justice the rogue who has been so successful in his operations upon the pockets of the Sandwich Islands capitalists.

THE FORGED DRAFTS UPON SEVERAL OF OUR MERCHANTS engaged in the Whale Fishery, which have recently been discovered here, are supposed to have come from a swindler named Oliver, alias PUNCHES, formerly a clerk in the Consul's office, at Honolulu, who, after absconding some notoriety by his operations in this line at Honolulu, Macao, Canton, Manila, and other places, was last heard from at Penang, intending to sail for Southampton.

As we have already stated, five of these drafts amounting to \$8,700, have been refused here, while the fraud was discovered. We are stated in the Boston Atlas that the wife of a shipmaster in Astoria, recently received a forged draft for \$1,000, from her husband, now in the Pacific, which he had probably purchased.

Arrival of the mail of March 5th.

By the arrival on Tuesday morning the 17th inst. of the schooner E. L. Frost, 18 days from San Francisco, we have at hand the New York mail of March 5th, and the European of the 17th of February.

At our last advice, the British Ministry had resigned and the attempt to form a new one had failed. The news now is, that Lord Palmerston had succeeded in completing the cabinet, the most prominent members of which were, Lord Panmure, Sec. of War, Sir F. Baring, Lord Canning, &c.

The first act of the War Office under its new head was to augment the Crimean army. Troops from India have received orders to move towards southern Russia.

Rear Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, (not Ad. miral J. W. Dundas, who recently commanded in the Black Sea), has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic Fleet, and Admiral Seymour second in command.

The news from the Crimea possesses but little interest, so far as warlike operations are concerned; the interest felt is commiseration for the poor fellows who are left to starve, freeze and die, for lack of the comforts which should have been provided for them. A detail of their sufferings, as published in the Times, is sufficient to excite the pity as well as indignation of every reader of the English language.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon was about to visit the Crimea personally, and possibly take command of the besieging army. This is a doubtful matter, however, and seems hardly probable.

More Accessions to the Western Alliance.—Sardinia, Naples, Portugal, Holland, and Denmark.

We have heretofore announced that the kingdom of Sardinia has joined the Western Alliance, and has 10,000 veteran troops under orders for the Crimea. Our telegraphic dispatches announce that the kingdom of Naples has taken the same course, and that a contingent of the Neapolitan army is also destined for the Crimea. It is further reported that Portugal has joined the Allies, and is to send a portion of her army to their assistance. Still further, it is stated that Holland has concluded, or is about to conclude, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Western Powers; so that the Danish Minister at Vienna has made overtures to Count Buol, which lead to the conclusion that Denmark will shortly relinquish the neutrality she has hitherto maintained, and will, like Sardinia, join the Western Alliance.

The split between Austria and Prussia, on the question of the mobilization of the German Federal Army, has for a while been patched up by Bavaria, whose motion at Frankfurt to get the Federal contingent in readiness, satisfied both parties. Still the diplomatists of England and France have no longer any doubt that in the long run, and in case of a misadventure of the Vienna conference, Prussia will side with Russia. In consideration of such a contingency, France has already promised her support to Austria, consisting in an army of 80,000 men under the command of old Gen. Schramm, which is to be conveyed to Bohemia, by way of Sardinia, Milan, and the Trieste railway, in order to guard the left flank of Austria. In any case, should the war be transferred from the Crimea and the lower Danube to the Rhine and the Elbe, the position of Germany, would present a most deplorable scene. Prussia and Russia could rely upon the two Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg and Denmark, in the North, and upon the kingdoms of Saxony and Wurtemberg, in the centre and south, while Hanover, Brunswick, the Hesses, the Saxon Duchies Baden and Bavaria would probably be the allies of Austria; while Holland and Belgium would also probably be found on opposite sides. And if by such a struggle the latent powers of the nationalities should likewise be called into play, we might see the contest raging in a more fearful shape than in the Thirty Years' War.

Dradful Condition of the English Army in the Crimea.
The news from the Crimea grows daily more gloomy and hopeless. The army is fast wasting away; five thousand men are said to be in hospital at the camp alone, irrespective of those at Balaklava, Scutari and elsewhere; and one half of the 10,000 or 11,000 men who still do duty in the field, it is stated are nearly fit to be in hospital. An officer of high rank, recently arrived from camp, informed the correspondent of the London Times at Scutari on the 25th of January, that "as an organized, efficient force, the army no longer existed; that all discipline and order had disappeared; that the men had ceased to salute their officers as they passed, and that it was quite common among the soldiers to sell indispensable articles of warm clothing to buy rum; that they were all, in fact, or nearly so, thoroughly demoralized by the long-suffering and neglect to which they have been exposed. The tents are full of sick, as well as the hospitals, and the deaths average from fifty to sixty a day. At Scutari there are four hospitals on shore, and two afloat, but not enough to provide for the increasing arrival of sick. Ships have been erected in the square of the barracks hospital, to accommodate 1,000 more, but all is insufficient. Instead of one hospital at Kulule, there are three, besides others at Smyrna and Rhodes." The whole remnant of the army seems likely to be soon in the hospitals, of which there are "three at Kulule, four at Scutari, two afloat in the Golden Horn, one at Alydos, and three further south, besides those of Corfu and Malta, to which many have been sent to make room for new arrivals of sick at Scutari." This is a dismal picture of the army and its aristocratic management.

The London Times is eloquent, in its denunciation of the causes which have led to these results. "England," it says, "will not always look on with her present idle stare. We shall have either a victory of our arms abroad, or a victory of the people at home. The aristocracy have undertaken the management of our wars, and to save their monopoly we throw away the inestimable experience of our Indian officers, the aid of our men of business at home, and the unpolished energy of the middle classes. If the aristocracy will do the work of undertakers, well and good; if not, the people will soon step in and do it work."

Latest Dates.
The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea is now announced. The army will be divided into two corps d'armes, one given to Gen. Pelissier, and the other to Gen. Bosquet, virtually rendering Gen. Canrobert a mere cypher.

Rumor is that Lord Raglan and the Earl of Lucan will shortly return from the Crimea. The circumstances why are not stated.

The Monitor says that Omar Pacha would embark from Vienna on the 6th accompanied by Col. Dink and Simmons, for the Crimea.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued a ukase calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is remarked as a menace in reply to the appointment of Lord Palmerston as the head of the English Government.

Prussia sends a circular to her diplomatic agents indicating that the entire Prussian army will be immediately made ready for the field.

In Austria, warlike preparations continue with unabated energy, and, briefly, all Europe is in arms. All five Powers have formally signified their intentions to confer. The Congress has been postponed from the 15th to meet again at Vienna on the 26th. Lord John Russell represents Great Britain; France, Count Buol; Austria, Ritz-Bey; Turkey, Gortschakoff, assisted by Mr. Titoff, Ex-Minister to Constantinople.

It is reported that Prussia will be allowed a seat at the Board, and that the business will be limited to offering Gortschakoff a categorical Yes or No.

From the United States, the news is interesting in many particulars.

Congress, of course, adjourned on the 4th March, after rejecting many bills and rushing through others with all decent haste.

The American Commissioner at these Islands is to have a salary of \$6,000 instead of \$5,000 as for a few years past. The Collins Steamers are to have \$858,000 per annum, for another year at least, although the President vetoed the act for that purpose; it was afterwards tacked on the app. bill and passed. The bill to organize the territory of Oregon into a State was opposed by Southern Senators, and laid on the table. The tariff revision was killed by the House, and the old tariff of 1846 still remains in force.

The Maine liquor law has been adopted in the State of Delaware.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express furnished us, through R. Condy & Co. Agents, files of late papers. J. W. Sullivan also furnished us papers, and Harpers Magazines, for which he is sole Agent for the Pacific coast, for all which favors we are much obliged.

We direct attention to the notice of a Concert on Monday evening next at the Court House, by Mrs. Hamm, assisted by Mr. & Master Hamm. From the reputation of Mrs. Hamm as vocalist, we have no doubt the concert will give satisfaction to all who attend.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.
House of Nobles.
Saturday April 14.

Mr. Wyllie presented his report as Minister of Foreign Relations, which was accepted.

The act appropriating money for the legislature of 1855, was taken up on its second reading, and the house went into committee of the whole, where the bill was discussed at length, and a joint committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Kekaula, and Armstrong, to confer with the other house, through a like committee.

Prince Kamehameha, introduced in accordance with previous notice, three several acts to amend Articles 27th 39th and 42d of the constitution, which acts were read the first time.

Mr. Armstrong introduced an act to remodel the Department of Public Instruction, which was read a first time.

The act to incorporate the Sailor's Home Society was read a third time and passed.

Prince Kamehameha gave notice that on Monday next he will introduce an act to amend the law in relation to the bureau of public works. Adjourned.

Monday April 16.
The act to remodel the Department of Public Instruction was taken up in committee of the whole, was amended and passed by sections, reported to the house and passed its second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Prince Kamehameha called up his three acts for amending the constitution, when, on motion of Mr. Wyllie, they were referred to a select committee, to report on them, and on any other amendments of the constitution that may seem proper; the committee consists of Messrs. Wyllie, Allen, Kekaula, Kokuanaea and Prince Kamehameha. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 17.
Kekaula, from the Committee on Law, made a report on the bill presented to the same committee to complete.

The act to remodel the department of Public Instruction was taken up on its third reading, and passed by a vote of 9 to 3.

An act was received from the other House, to provide for the publication of a list of the awards made by the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles, which was read a first time.

Mr. Armstrong gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the promotion of agriculture and other branches of industry, in connection with the department of Public Instruction; and also a bill concerning the census.

Mr. Allen introduced an act regulating the interest of money, which was read a first time; the rules suspended, and the act passed its second reading, and was referred to a select committee, Messrs. Kaka, Kamehameha and Kanaana.

The rules were again suspended, and the act to provide for the publication of a list of the awards made by the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles, was read a second time and referred to a committee of three, Messrs. Kekaula, Paki and Pihoni. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 18th.
A message was received from the other House, notifying that Messrs. Kalamia, Widenmann and Kamaekah had been appointed as a joint committee on a petition from L. Haalele and C. Kanaana, attorneys for the Queen Dowager. Messrs. Allen, Kaka and Nahaalele were appointed on behalf of the house of nobles.

The house took up the bill appropriating money for the legislature, which passed its second reading. Committee rose and reported, and the bill passed its second and third reading.

The house took up, in committee of the whole, the bill to regulate the interest of money, which was passed through by sections, with some slight amendments. The committee rose, when the bill passed the house on its second reading. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.
Friday April 13.

Petition from Koolapoko against Wm. Samner for that District. Referred.

A communication was received from the Minister of Finance stating that the amount received from the dog tax during the 9 months from April 1 to December 1, 1854, was \$2481.02.

Resolution by Mr. Austin, that the Min. of the Int. be requested to furnish any estimates which he may have for the construction of water works at Lahaina, in accordance with the resolution of last year's Legislature. Adopted.

Resolution by the member from Molokai, that the Minister of the Interior be requested to lay before the House a report and estimate, ordered by the Legislature of last year, respecting the harbor of Kalaheo, Molokai. Adopted.

Mr. Robinson read first time, a bill to provide a landing place at Koloale, Hanalei, Hawaii. Second reading to-morrow.

Dr. Rooker read first time, a bill for the establishment of Government Hospitals. Second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Kamaekah in the Chair, Mr. Robinson read first time, a bill providing for the publication of a list of all awards made by the Land Commission. Read a second time and ordered for Monday.

Mr. D. Kaunwai offered a resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a sloop on which to place the harbor lights of Lahaina. Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill repealing exemptions from duty of the goods of certain societies and individuals. After a lengthy discussion, without coming to a conclusion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 14.
A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Orders of the Day.
The bill to abolish the dog tax was read a second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on Monday.

The Hilo Port Bill was read a second time, and ordered for Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

The bill to provide a landing place at Koloale, Hanalei, Hawaii, had a second reading, and was referred to Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

A report was received from the Harbor Master of Honolulu, in conformity with the resolution of the House of the 11th inst.

A communication was received from the Minister of the Interior, inclosing estimates for the Water Works at Lahaina, the survey of the harbor of Kalaheo, and the report of the Harbor Supervisor of Hilo. Referred to the appropriate committee.

The bill for the establishment of Hospitals for the indigent sick, had a second reading and was ordered for Tuesday.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Davis' bill to remove certain exemptions from duties, was taken up, discussed at length, pro and con, but the decision was postponed until Monday.

A communication was received from the Minister of Foreign Relations, transmitting his report, which was referred to the proper committee. Adjourned.

PETITIONS.
Monday, April 16.

From Hilo, for the construction of a mountain road from that place to Waimea; from 50 old inhabitants of Honolulu against Messrs. Robertson and H retaining their seats in this House on constitutional grounds; also one against H. H. House, on the same grounds; from Kona Akon, for a Justice at Kaula, as well as at Kailua; from Maui, that \$70,000 be appropriated for schools; from Bunking House of Page, Bacon & Co., for a charter.

A message was received from the Minister of Public Instruction, stating that, owing to a clerical error in his report, the number of deaths exceeding the births during the last year, was stated at 1,455 instead of 58, the correct number.

A communication was received from the Attorneys of the Queen Dowager, respecting Her Majesty's rights in the Waikahala property. Referred to a joint committee.

A select committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the House of Nobles upon the bill to appropriate money for the Legislature of 1855. The Nobles' Bill incorporating the Sailor's Home Society, was ordered to a first reading to-morrow.

Mr. Whitney, from the Committee on Elections, reported against the constitutionality of Justices of the Supreme Court sitting as members of this House. Made the special order for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Davis, a select committee was appointed to inquire fully of the Minister of Public Instruction, respecting the loss by his Department of the sum of \$1,837.50.

On motion of Mr. Widenmann, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the matter of the exemptions from duty of the goods of missionaries.

Mr. Robertson read first time, a bill respecting the employment of prisoners on Oahu. Ordered for Wednesday.